TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

WHY ENGLAND STILL ARMS.

Gloomy Forebodings Everywhere Except at San Stefano.

A PEREMPTORY DEMAND FROM RUSSIA

Extensive Fortifications Building Upon the Roumelian Peninsula.

ILLNESS OF BISMARCK AND GORTSCHAKOFF.

No Prospect of a Compromise Among the Cotton Strikers.

LEO XIII. AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE MERALD.] LONDON, April 26, 1878.

The reasons for the rumored British rejection of the scheme for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army and the British fleet-the one to Maritza and the other to Besika Bay-I learn on high authority to be as follows:-Such an arrangement would necessitate a military convention or separate diplomatic instrument : the English acceptance of the scheme would be a practical admission of the correctness of the limits assigned by Russia to New Bulgaria, or a British sanction of the beati possidetis principle. BISMARCK THINKS WAR INEVITABLE.

I have it on the best diplomatic authority that Prince Bismarck recently said to his physician, Dr. Andrassen, in the course of a conversation on the Eastern crisis, "Short of a miracle war is inevitable."

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS EVERYWHERE. The correspondents of the London papers in St. Petersburg, Vienna and Paris take a very gloomy view of the situation. In St. Petersburg it is believed that war has been decided upon by Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet. In Vienna the situation is considered desperate, while the France, of Paris, states with profound regret that it has important private information that war

SANGUINE AT BAN STEFANO.

On the other hand, the Daily News' correspondent at the Russian headquarters at San Stefano states that it is believed there that the simulaneous withdrawsl has been arranged.

GORTSCHAROFF SKRIOUSLY ILL.

burg telegraphs that Prince Gortschakoff's sickness is very serious, and some fears are entertained for his safety. The doctors fear his malady is typhus.

WILL THE CONGRESS MEET?

General Ignatieff confirms the statement recently made by Prince Gortschakoff that there are ninety-nine chances out of a hundred that the Congress will meet in the beginning of May. UNDER TWO PLAGS.

The Standard's correspondent at Rome asserts

that the Russian engineers recently there have chartered two American steamers, which are now in the Levant, and will proceed on their journey to Suez and the Persian Gulf under American colors. UNIFORMS FOR BRITISH SAILCAS.

The Standard states that 10,000 uniforms for the naval reserve have been ordered.

NO RESCLT YET. The negotiations regarding the Congress and the withdrawai of the British fleet and Russian troops from near Constantinople have as yet led to no resuit, and it is considered very unfortunate that Prince Eismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have fallen in at this critical juncture. In the uncer. tainty of the issue of the pourpariers the Russians are doing their best to strengthen their position and advices from various sides concur that there are considerable movements of troops toward Con-

stantinople as well as Gallipoli. WHY ENGLAND PERSISTS.

The St Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:-"It seems that England objected to the first formula suggested, namely, that the Powers should meet to consider the changes to be introduced into the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in consequence of recent events, and a new tormula has now been invented which, it is mought, will be more acceptable-namely, that the 1871 in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano.

BISMARCK DISCOURAGED. "It is said that Prince Bismarck, annoyed by this quibbling, is more and more confining him-self simply to transmitting without comment the communications sent him from London and St. Petersburg. It is thought that there is no use of the Congress meeting unless there is some chance of coming to an amicable arrangement.

"The British government, however, objects to proceed immediately to an interchange of views in respect to the essence of the questions Austria, on the other hand, is said to be advancing toward a solution on the basis of the other Powers taking suitable compensation for the

UNFORTUNATE DELAY. The Times' Vienna correspondent says the illmust necessarily cause a temporary suspen negotiations. According to the last withdraw beyond the neutral

namely, to about the Anastaran wall. According to this they would still occupy Rodosto and Sharkol, but it is quite possible that the aspect of affairs will be changed by the time the Chancellors are convalescent

BATOUM MUST BE GIVEN UP.

A special despatch from Constantinople announces that in consequence of the pressure of the Russians, the Porte has peremptorily ordered the evacuation of Batoum. It is stated that the peasantry near Batoum and Trebizond are arming against the Russians. Fifteen fresh Russian battalions have been sent against the Roumelian in surgents. THE TCHEKNEDJIE LINES.

According to a letter in the Vienna Politische Corresponderz, from Tchaldja, about thirty miles northwest of Constantinopie, 2,000 sappers and 8,000 infantry are at work turning and completing lines thrown up by the Turks along the whole line from Hademkoi to Derkos, on the Black Sea. ADDITIONAL WORKS.

Four smaller redoubts have been enlarged and

five new ones constructed. There still remain a good many of the siege guns belonging to the Turks. These are far from sufficient to arm exended works, but 100 heavy guns and thirty mortars are expected to arrive from Odessa,

TO PREVENT A LANDING. points of the coast sand batteries have been prected so as to frustrate any attempts to land less exaggerated, 700 guns are already in position along the coast. "A BIRD IN HAND," &C.

The Telegraph's Pera correspondent says that the principal difficulty in regard to the withdrawai from Constantinople is, that England is disinclined to relinquish the command of the Tchataldia to remain a neutral zone

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION. The Russians have established a telegraph line between San Stefano and St. George, which is a few miles north, and are now constructing roads. THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

In Wallachia, says the correspondent of the Lon-don Times at Bucharest, the Russian troops of occupation consist of three army corps, twenty-four reserve battalions and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry. Of these the Eleventh army corps is distributed in cantonments between Bu-charest and Giargevo, the Fourteenth corps is at Galatz, the Seventh is in Bessarabia and the twenty-four reserve battalions are in Moldavia, making in all a force of about one hundred thou-

ROUMANIA NOW PRIENDLY. A circular from the Roumanian Minister of the Interior informs the prefects that the convention with Russia is still in force, and that every facility for transport and lodging must be granted to the places. The circular enjoins the prefects to pre-serve tranquillity in spite of every provocation. A conflict would be disastrous. Roumania must await the verdict of the Congress.

PRINCE CHARLES SPEAKS. The Times' Berlin despatch states that Prince Charles of Roumania has refused the demand of NOTHING IF NOT SENSATIONAL

The Standard's Vienna correspondent sends a sensational report that the Grand Duke Nicholas has threatened to hold the Porte responsible for the Roumellan insurrection, and it is believed that this is a pretext for occupying Constantinople.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING.

The Turkish Scraskierate has received informa tion that the insurrection in Roumelia is spread ing. There has been another engagement, in which thirty officers (presumably Russian) have been placed hors de combat. HAVE NOT BEEN SENT OUT.

The Agence Russe, of St. Petersburg, denies that ons to the Congress have been sent to the Powers, or that they have been even framed, as that will be the task of the preliminary Conference. There will also be before the Congress meets an exchange of views between the Cabinets upon the principal questions at issue,

WANTS TOO MUCH. England demands more than an acknowledgment of the European character of the questions raised by recent events, as Prince Gortschakoll's reply to Lord Salisbury was an absolute affirmation of such

IN A PRIENDLY WAY. The Agence Russe amounces that the negotia-tions continue in a friendly manner by the intimate intercourse of the Cabinets.

TURKISH PRISONERS. landed at Constantinople on Wednesday. The re-turn of prisoners from Russia has been postponed

PRINCE ALVEND TO REMAIN WITH HIS SHIP It has now been definitely decided that the Duke of Edinburgh shall remain in the Mediterraneau.

BUSYARCK AND GORTSCHAKOFF RECOVERING A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Bu His maindy is taking its usual course and a speed recovery is expected. A despetch from St. Peters burg reports that Prince Gortschakoff is much better The fever has disappeared and he is now only suffer

A BWERPING CONTRADICTION It is now certain that the circular which it was stated on the 12th inst. had been issued by the Porte to its representatives abroad, recognizing the San Stefano treaty as a result of the war, expressing the determination to lorally carry out its terms, but at the same time saying that the Porte would regard as opportune say modification which might be made. and pledging the Porte to carry out the projected re-forms, was not sent out by the Porte, nor is any cirbe issued.

SOME TRUTH IN IT. The Times' correspondent at Pera says :-- Al-hough the reported Turkish circular was not issucd the views it was alleged to contain have been confidentially communicated by the l'orte to its

THE THERSALIAN REVOLT. The British Consuls at Athens are still unsuccessfu Turks and insurgents of Armyro. The Turks have been deleated by the insurgents near Karditza.

THE CEAR LOVES BERVIA. General Leschjanin has returned to Beigrade from St. Petersburg with an autograph letter from the Czar thanking the Servian troops, seknowledging their bravery, concurring in the cosmon of Wranja and Tru to Servin, and promising to have all possible regard for Servia's wishes.

"PREPARE FOR ANOTHER WAR." Belgrade despatch says:-"It is in well informed circles that the government, in accordance with an nent with Russia, is preparing a proclams tion to the Servians to prepare for a fresh war."
THE COTION STRIKERS.

As regards the bulk of the Lucashire strike district there is very little indication of a satisfactor settlement. There seems to be no hope of a compro mise by arbitration on the side of the open The leaders of the unions are opposed to the strike and there is no guarantee that the workpeople, who have taken things into their own hands, would accept

There is little change in the strike. The effect of the resolution adopted by the meeting of operatives in Blackburg on the 24th met has been javorable and sixteen mills are now working there. RENEWAL OF THE STRIKE.

At Presson the strike has been renewed in the wear ing departments of three mills, one of which contains over a thousand loams, is consequence of the rearrangement of prices, which, the operatives de-clare, exceeds a ten per cent reduction. FRARS OF A LOCK-OUT.

At Accrington and Preston apprehensions of a gen eral lock-out are entertained if the dispute is not set tied in a fortnight or three weeks, but the opera-

The secretaries of the Weavers' Association publish beyond the neutral zone the masters' manifesto of yesterday. They urge the Adrianople armistice, a scheme for a reduction coupled with short time and

urge arbitration and will do our best to keep unemployed operatives in a frame of mine to accept any reasonable terms and conduct the struggle, with order and peace, to the bitter end. We rely upon the belief that if the public think the operatives right they will not permit them to starve.

WHAT THE EXPLOYERS SAY. On the side of the spinners and manufacturers it is plaimed that they cannot risk an adverse decision. In a manifesto, published yesterday, the employers say it was with full knowledge of the possible, indeed most probable, consequences clearly before them that the employers came to the conclusion to reduce wagos

They felt then, and are more convinced now, that there is no room for a concession on their part. They regret, therefore, that there can be no groundwork or compromise. Arbitration, they say, is out of the

Nearly all the operatives at Burnley whose notices xpired last evening have joined in the strike. Thousands of idlers at Blackburn are wandering the streets. Some of them are becoming very clamorus for strike pay.

A letter of Dr. Michael Francis Ward (home ruler), Member of Parliament for Galway borcugh, was pub lished in Dublin on Wednesday, in which he defends himself respecting the course he took against Mr. reference to the latter's attack on the late Lord Leitrim, in the House of Commons, on the 12th inst.

GOING TO PIECES. Dr. Ward's letter is regarded here as definitely preaking up the home rule party, since he says tha the difference between the two sections is a constitu-tional one, and declines for the moderate section al responsibility for the revolutionary acts of Mr. Charles S. Parnell (home ru er), member for Meath.

STOCKS DEPRESSED.

The growing belief in the failure of the mediation in the Eastern troubles continues to depress the stock markets. There has been a general fall in prices Russian securities are down one per cent.

Much anxiety was evinced here on Wednesday for news regarding the sale in New York of the Eric Railway, but it was not for some time after the closing of the Stock Exchange that a telegram announcing the saib was received.

An encyclical just issued at Rome by the Pope colats out that it is wrong for society to combit the Church and the Roman pontificate, especially regard-ing the latter's civil principality, which is a guarantee confirms the protest of Pius IX. against the occupaion of this civil principality of the Church. His Holiness is confident that with the aid of God and the zeal of pastors society will finally return to the homage it owes to the Church. The encyclical is generally moderate and full of expressions of affection to ward society.

The Abbe Debatze, who has been commissioned by the French government to cross Africa from Zanzina to the Atlantic Ocean, embarked at Marseilles on the 23d inst. He expects to be gone three years. Nin missionaries from Algiers accompany him to Zanzibar, their object being to establish Catholic missions at Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. MINES IN THE LAND OF MIDIAY.

Captain Burton, the celebrated African traveller, commanding the Khedive's expedition to survey mines in the land of Midian, has returned, bringing to Alexandria twenty-five tons of specimen ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin and lead. Captain Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines and extensive deposits of gypsum, saitpetre nd rock sait. He goes to England to arrange for the working of the mines for the Khedive. AMERICAN GOODS FOR PARIS.

The cargoes of the Wyoming and Constellation are now discharging at Havre. The goods will all be for-warded to Paris before Sunday. The American section of the Exhibition is filling rapidly and it is thought that it will be little if any pehind the others on the opening day, May 1. O'LEARY IN IRELAND.

O'Leary, the pedestrian, on Wednesday evening empleted at Dublin a wark of 220 miles to strty

RUSSIAN PRIVATEERS.

THE BEBALD DESPATCH CABLED TO ENGLAND-DENIED BY THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH CON-MISSIONS, NOT LETTERS OF MARQUE.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] LONDON, April 25, 1878.

The New York correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphs back here the special cable despatch of the New York HERALD, dated the 24th inst., which stated that "sixty-five officers and masters of the Russian navy had sailed for the United States, and that in the event of war with England these officers would take command of vessels purchased in and crews recruited from the United States, and if such was the case that it brought the Washington government face to face with the great question of international duty toward the two great

BUSSIAN AND TUREISE CONSULS' DENIAL. The correspondent also adds that he made inquiries at the Russian Consulate and the report was declared to be without foundation. The Turkish Consul, the despatch states, also doubted the truth of the story. THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

The correspondent of the Telegram, after making diligent inquiries, finds that the facts as stated in the HEBALD depatch are approximately true, and further discovers that the negotiations and arrangements at St. Petersburg were conducted by an Ameri-

NOT PIRATES, BUT BUSSIAN WAR VESSPIG Marvellous secrecy has been preserved, and the cruisers, so far from being classed as privateers, will not be furnished with letters of marque, but will be regularly commissioned in the Russian navy.

ARMED COMMUNISTS.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1578. There is considerable interest felt by citizens in the ovements of the Communists of this city. They are stively at work drilling and arming with breech-loading rifes. Upon being questioned they confess they are preparing for future emergencies, but say they will act merely in selfe-detence and will not foment disorders. There are about \$,000 of them in this country, and it is stated that one or two thousand are armed and drilled weekly. The police are watching their movements to present a recurrence of the riots of that July.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1878. Archbishop Gibbons conferred by ordination the order of sub-descon upon ten theologians and minor orders upon seventeen scholartics at the Jesuit College, Woodstock, Md., to-day. The sub-descons will ed priests on Saturday. Among those to be ordained priest is Mr. Plante, of New York; also two Franciscans, who were smoug the monks expelled from Germany some two years ago, and who sought rafuge is this country. John Colgan, of Philadelphia, and John O'Rourke, of Newark, N. J., were among those ordained to minor cruters. Nearly all the others were from various countries of Europa. THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

HOW HE SPENT YESTERDAY IN PHILADEL-PHIA-A RECEPTION BY THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND A TRIP DOWN THE DELA-WARE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1878. The second day of the sojourn of President Hayes and his friends in the Quaker City began with a recep tion extended to the distinguished company by the Commercial Exchange after His Excellency had made a hasty visit to the Mint early this morning. The reception took place in the hall of the Chamber of Com merce, beginning at half-past ten, when the President Secretaries Schurz and Sherman and Attorney Genera Devens were escorted from the Continental Hotel by the committee of the Exchange, Mr. S. N. Winslow, chairman. Mr. Webb C. Hayes, Mr. Burchard Hayes, lovernor Hartranit and Mayor Stokiey were also with ent on the floor of the Exchange when the guests Mr. F. M. Brooke President of the Exchange. The visitors met with quite a warm reception, and when the applause had subsided Mr. Brooke delivered a little address of welcome in which he said !-

The President replied as follows :--

The President replied as follows:—

** THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMES—It I do not detain you with any speech you will, I am sure, believe me sincere when I say that I am very sensible of the honor which such a greeting from such an assemblage of the business men of the United States is giving to me. (Applause.) I thank you tor it, and will detain you no longer, but will give way that I may introduce to you a gentleman connected with a business that interests you, and that interests the country perhaps at this time more than any other department of the government. You will understand, of course, that I refer to the gentleman at the need of the money department, (Ciapping of hands.) I therefore introduce to you Mr. Sherman, the Socretary of the Treasury.

A WORD PROM SECRETARY SHERMAN. The Secretary of the Treasury was heartily wel-

comed and said :-GENTLEMEN. This is no time for speechmaking, and GENTLEMEN.—This is no time for speechmaking, and business men care less about speeches than about facts and results. I only present myself before you in response to your kind carl and the introduction of the President of the United States, merely to exchange the social coortespes due to the occasion and to thank you for him and for myself for the generous and kindly hospitality which has always characterized the city of Polindelphia—the City of Brotherly Love. (Applause, one enthusiast in a far end of the hall shouting "floorray!") Philadelphia, continued Mr. Snerman, the greatest manufacturing mart now of the world, whose industries are as varied as the wants of human life. I thank you, gentlemes, for your courtesy in receiving my name so kindly. (Cheers.)

A PERFUNCTORY GREETING. Mayor Stokiey welcomed the President as

YOUR EXCELLENCY—Permit me on benant of the citizens of Philadelphia to cordinity welcome you to this city, which accepts as an honor the privilege of centertaning the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet. Philadelphia is ever loyal to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, whoever he may b:—(applause)—and has been ever ready to accord him a hearty welcome to its hospitality. (Applause)

The Mayor, it may be explained, is a republican but not in thorough political sympathy with the President. Governor Hartranit also welcomed the

President. Governor Hartranit also welcomed the guests in a low words, after which Attorney General Devens was introduced and delivered the hearest approach to a speech, as follows:—

ATRONKEL GENERAL DEVENS' SPEECH.

It would be very easy, tellow citizens, to make a speech in Philadelphia if I felt I had a right to do so after so many gentiemen have declined the honor and have suggested that there was no time for speechmaking. I remember Philadelphia very well and its hospitalities when I was a solder during the war of the rebellion. (Applause.)

As soldiers of New England, how generously were we retreashed by the hospitalities that you extended to us then! When the blast of war was blowing we experienced the benefits of your genorosity and your kindness; and now, when the era of peace has dawned upon us, we are here to enjoy that same kindly and permanent sentiment of hospitality. (Applause.) I am sure that there is no city that would more cordistly welcome the Chief Magistrate than the city of Philadelphia. (Applause.) It is impossible not to remember, standing here, that this is not only the city from which the great Declaration of Independence of the nation went abroad, but it is sho the city in which the constitution of the United States, you new welcome here the President of the United States, you new welcome here the President of your day and time, the nineteenth—counting, of course, those gentlemen who were originally elected Vice Presidents—the nineteenth President

dent of the United Presidents of the Country of the Country of Course, those gentlemen who were originally elected Vice Presidents—the nineteenth President who has exercised the functions of that great office. It was the great good fortune of the people of the United States in that great struggle that they went through, and which left them invited disjointed colonies, that they were able to crystalize the colonies, that they were able to crystalize the colonies of the conflict in a safe, permanent (Applause.) results of the couflict in a sale, permanent and durable form of government. (Applause, You have seen—we have all of us seen—how its elasticity has enabled us to bring within its charmed circle States which had no existence in the day when it was formed in Philadelphia; and we have seen not only its flexibility, but its vast sirrength and power, both visualizating its durability amid the storms of the wildest civil commotion. (Applause,) Your abouts have welcomed, I believe, every President of the United States from Washington to the present one, with acclamations; and upon whoever may be called hereafter—long after the sock are plied above us; upon whoever may be called hereafter to exercise

from Washington to the present one, with acclamations; and upon whoever may be called hereafter to exercise that great trust, to bear that weary weight or care, I doubt not he will receive the same cordial wolcome from Philadelphia—a welcome that gives courage to the heart, windom to the head and strength to the hand to whoever, at this time or any time to come, and the present of the heart, windom to the head and strength to the hand to whoever, at this time or any time to come, shall beer aloft the shield upon which is emblazoned the arms of the American nation. (Great applause.) SECRETARY ECREEZ.

President Brooke introduced Secretary Schurz as one whose love of liberty brought him from his native land and whose native ability and personal character have litted him to the high position he now holds in the administration. The Secretary responded very brighy. This ended the speaking and then the general introductions and handshaking began, members of the Exchange forming in line and passing one by one before His Excellency.

At noon the President and his friends participated in an excursion around the river front of the city and down the harbor in the stoamboat Columbia, as the guests of the members of the Commercial Exchange. The trip was a most enjoyable one. The boat's saicon was elaborately and beautifully decorated with flowers, silk banners and bunting. A brass band and a string orchestra turnished tasteful music at either end of the boat, and a bountiful collation, at which there were, of course, no inquors, also contributed to the comport and pleasure of those on board. The invited guests numbered about four hundred, and consisted of the leading business and social lights of the city. The trip down the river lasted about five hours, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the distinguished guests. There were no speeches. The President and Mrs. Hayes moved about the boat chatting with their anterior without formality or restraint. The same conspicuous absence of politicians, the Albernation of the First regiment,

STREET CAR FATALITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KASTON, Pa., April 25, 1878. Charles Coyle, a boy sixteen years of age, was in tantly killed this evening, being run over by one of the Easton and South Easton street cars. He was standing on the track watching a coal train, and did not see the approaching car. The driver was unable to step the car in time to avoid the accident.

PENSIONS 'STOPPED.

HARRISHURG, Pa., April 25, 1878. An act of the Assembly, approved March 24, 1868, granting pensions to soldiers and sailers of the war of 1812, made provision that the said annuity allowed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should cease as soon as provision for pensioning such coldiers and sailors should be made by the Congress of the United States, which having been done by the act of Congress of March 9, 1878, the State Treasurer has assued an order to all county treasurers to pay all soldiers and sailors and their widows on the lists that have been furnished to them from time to time the sum of \$14.37 from January 1 to March 18, 1878, from which date the names of all the said pensioners, under the act of 1868, will be dropped from the rolls of the State.

HORSES FOR ENGLAND. MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25, 1978.

Six hundred horses were shipped from here to-day for England via Portland.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REBALD.] CINCINNATI, April 25, 1878. A curious kind of strike among township officers was brought to light here to-day. Under an existing aw the township assessors, who report personal prop erty for taxation, were elected this year on the lat day of April, and by that law they were entitled to \$2 50 per day for their services, beginning their work \$2 50 per day for their services, beginning their work a week after the election. On the 6th of April, however, which was between the time of their election and qualifying, the Legislature passed a law reducing their pay to \$2 a day, and the Atterney General, upon being asked for a ruilbr, give his opinion that the new law fixed their pay and they could not draw any more. The assessors in this county, numbering some sixty men, met to-day and resolved that they would hold the books and papers in their possession until the full pay of \$2 50 was given them, and further decided to employ a lawyer to defend their action in court. It is expected that their action will be indorsed by the ar-messors in all the counties of the State, and it may be that the work of making up tax lists may be seriously

MARTIN BERGEN CONVICTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 25, 1878. Martin Bergen has been on trial at this place for the nurder of Patrick Burnes, a mining clerk, at Tusca rora, in 1871. The principal witness against him was James McDonnell, the "hairy man," an accomwas James McDonnell, the "hairy man," an accomplice, and who was convicted at Bauch Chunk last week for the murder of George K. Smith, at Audenreid, in 1862. The case against Bergen was a clear one and he did not attempt to contradict any of the testimony. The case went to the jury at twelve o'clock to-day and in two hours and thirty-dive minutes subsequently a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" was returned. Bergen appeared to be satisfied with his late.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 25, 1878. John Edwards, the murderer of Kader L. Bailard, Boonbill, Jackson county, in October last, sentenced to be executed at Smithfield to morrow, has been granted an appeal to the Supreme Court. The execution is therefore indefinitely postponed.

TIRED OF LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 25, 1878.

This morning, about five o'clock, a man, named lichael Donnelly, residing at Mount Laffee, attempted to cut his thront. The would-be suice the father of Chris. Donnelly, now serving a term of the latner of Ciris. Donnelly, now serving a term of imprisonment in the l'ots-ville Jati for a Molly Maguire orime. Mr. Donnelly has been in a meiancholy state for some time in consequence of ith health and his soul's imprisonment. He drew a razor across his throat, inflicting a horrible wound. He is jying in a critical condition, the windpipe being held together by the merest shred of flosh. He is now sorry for what he has done. His son was permitted to leave jail, in company with Coal and Iron police, to visit him.

CHINAMEN FOR PERU.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1878. Of the 968 Chinamen who arrived here by the steam ship City of Tokio yesterday 400 are destined for Peru

The Baltimore Sun recently published a letter from San Francisco stating that Captain Walker was ship-San Francisco stating that Captain Walker was shipping 10,000 Chinamen from this city to Peru, and that that country would take all the Mongolians we had to spare. It was also stated that Guatemala was in the market for Colestial workingmen, and that that country would assist us in getting rid of our surplus Mongolians. The facts are that the wages offered to the Chinese in Peru are insufficient to induce them to go there from California, and Captain Walker was unable to fill his contract from this State and consequently resorted to shipments from China via San Francisco. As to Guatemala, he Chinamen are employed and none are wanted there.

GOING WEST.

The unemployed laborers of this city to-day held meeting and decided to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptums to enable some of their number to pro-ceed to Manttoba and become larmers.

ABREST OF A POSTAL AGENT.

LITTLEROCK, Ark., April 25, 1878. William Small, a special agent of the Post Office Department, was arrested to-day on a charge made by S. R. Kirby for stopping packages of stamps to the latter. Kirby has been receiving stamps for saving machines sold, and several indictments were found against him in the United States Court for defrauding the government. Small stopped the puckages and Kirby obtained his arrest. All the cases will come up for trial before the United States Court now in session.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25, 1878. This evening the Rev. Dr. Taylor preached in th Moody and Sankey tabernacie to 2,500 people, not

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 26-1 A. M. Indications.

States, southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy seather, and stationary or rising barometer. For the lower lake region and New England, south erly, veering to westerly winds, stationary or lowe temperature, light rains followed by clearing weather

For Friday, in the Middle and South Atlantic

and rising barometer.
For the Guif States, westerly winds, warmer, clear

reather and rising barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly coo porthwest winds, rising barometer and clear weather less and upper lake region, rising barometer, con northwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather and

The rivers will rise somewhat.

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, to com-

TREACHEROUS AUSTRIA.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY PRINCE NAPO-LEON REGARDING THE FRANCE-PRUSSIAN [From the London Truth.]

It is strange that so little attention has been paid to the article of Prince Napoleon, which has appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes. This article, which only consists of half a dozon pages, throws an entirely new light upon the origin of the Franco-German war, proves that Austria, while pretending to be on good terms with Prussia, was secretly negotiating an attack upon her, and that Prince Bismarck merely anticipated a sort of partition treaty between Austria, Prance and Italy against Germany. In 1869,0 an alliance between the three countries was proposed. In 1870 this alliance was actually set out in a treaty. Austria and Italy agreed with France jointly to attack Germany. One of the structes, however, adpulated that Rome should be evacuated by Prance. This treaty was sent to the Emperor Naposeon, and reached him at Metz, a lew days before hostilities had actually commenced. Instigated by his prioatly commenced. Instigated by his prioatly enfourage he insisted upon the clause respecting the evacuation of Rome being climinated. But had Prince Bismarck not forced France, with wondrous energy and rapidity, to show her hand, Germany would in September have been attacked by the united forces of France, Austria and Italy. When the Hohenzollern incident cropped up Count Beast suggested that the Prince of Bohenzollern should be allowed to embark and that he should be seized on the high seas by the French navy. With the light thrown on events by this remarkable article I am not surprised at the advice to our government from Prince Bismarck not to trust Austria, which was published in this journal last week. He might have added that we should deemed, and, under the circumstances, a favorable peace, with Prussis; Italy had been the ally of Prussis, and by this alliance had just obtained Vonce. Both Powers were protesting the most friendly feelings toward Germany, and, at the same moment, they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Germany, and, at the same moment, they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Germany, and, at the same moment, they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Germany, and, at the same moment, they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Germany, to be carried out upon the mutual benefit princ war, proves that Austria, while pretending to be on

RAILROADS TO BE SOLD.

Columnes, Ohio, April 25, 1878. C. P. L. Butler, trustee of the Columbus and Gallipolis Railroad Company, appeared before the Court of Hill & McKeckny, contractors of Chi-cago, and obtained judgment against the road Company in the sum of \$248,925, together with a decree of foreclosure and an order of sale of all the property and the right of road. The property was ordered to be sold on May 30.

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St. Louis, April 25, 1878.

Charles E. Tracey, trustee of the English bondholders of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis Tonael and Railroad Company, recently filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court to foreclose the mortgage for default of interest. Judge Treat after hearing the case entered a decree of toreclosure, and appointed E. W. Woodward commissioner to sell the property, which includes the tunnel and railroad tracks running from the easiern end of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge to their connection with the Missouri Pacific and other railroad tracks at or near Union Depot. The amount of bonds is about \$1,600.000. The commissioner is authorized to fix the time of sale and required to advertise it in St. Louis, New York and London papers.

OBITUARY.

MRS. WILSON G. HUNG. There died on the evening of the 23d fast, at the

Clarendon Hotel in this city, where she had lived for some twenty years, Julia Lawrence, the wife of Wilson G. Hunt, anold merchant of this city, and one of its most prominent citizens. This estimable lady, whose loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends as well as by numbers of the deserving poor, was about sixtyfive years of age, and, after a thort and severe illness, died of pneumonia. Mrs. Hunt, while Miss Lawrence, and her sinter, afterward married to Mr. Timothy Churchill, were considered two of the most beautiful gris in New York. They were painted by Thomas Suily, in his well known picture, the "white Plaine," which when exhibited attracted much attention. The deceased lady first married Captain Smith, by whom she had two daughters, and white a young widow married Mr. Hunt. She leaves no children by her last husband. Mrs. Hunt, who belonged to the Dutch Relormed Church, was a true Christian woman in deeds as well as by prefession. She was noted for her diarrity, both public and private, and was a prominent and working director in several charitable institutions. She coatchually vasited the sick and heedy and sought where she could do the most good, spending much money sach year in benevoince. In private life she was most kind and amisble in her manners devoted to her husband and beloved by her friends.

The tancrat of the much recretted lady, who was buried in Greenwood, took place yesterday alternood from the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-Bret street, and was, despite the weather, numerously attended. ave years of age, and, after a short and severe illness

FREDERICK R. GROTE.

The flags on the Produce Exchange were at balt erick R. Grote, a grain broker, of No. 64 Beaves street. Mr. Grote died very suddenly yesterday morning, of heart disease, at his residence, New Brighton, Staten Island. He was on the floor of the Brighton, Staten Island. He was on the floor of the Exchange on Wednesday, attending to his business, and apparently in the best of health. His son-in-law, Henry Elliman, left him at nine A. M. yesterday to come to New York, and a few hours later he was informed by telegraph of his sudden death. Mr. Grote was the oldest grain broker on the Exchange, was formerly a member of the old Corn Exchange, and for twenty-six years acted as broker for Raiph Brothers. He was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a lamily of six children—three sons and three daughters, the latter being all married. His eldest son, Augustus R. Grote, is a director in the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

Charles F. Neilson died at his residence, in New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday night. He was discount clerk in the Bank of New York, which position

he has held for thirty years past, but was forced to resign two weeks ago through the illness which caused his death. He was a native of New York and son of Dr. John Nelson, who practised in this city for over mixty years. He was a nephew of Anthony Bleecker, whom he succeeded to the position he held in the bank, his uncle having occupied it for over forty years. The accessed was a bachelor, sixty-two years old at the time of his death. PATRICK IRWIN. Patrick Irwin, the first president of the New Or-

eans Hibernia Bank, subsequently president of the hibernia insurance Company, and one of the founders of the street railway system of New Orleans, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was aged sixty-eight years. The value of his personal and real estate is estimated at \$3,000,000.

COLES BASHFORD. A Prescott, Arizona, despatch states that Coled Bashford formerly delegate to Congress from Arizona, ex-Secretary of that Territory and ex-Gov-ernor of Wisconsin, died yesterday of heart discuss.

A cable despatch from Halle, Germany, reports the death of Professor Helprich Leo, the celebrated Gor-

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

General J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the ieneral Land Office, is at the Albemarie. J. H. Dovereux. President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and Samuel Downer, of Boston, are at the Windsor. Seymour, of Quebec; Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie; ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Alanson S. Page, of Oswego, and R. M. Pulsifer, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue. Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Francis Murphy, Mile. Marie Roze, and Henry Mapleson, Jr., are at the Ever-ett. Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's Corlege, is at the St. James. C. B. W President of the Northern Pacific Raticond Company, is at the Brevoort, Charles Ewing and Stilchins, of Washington, are at the Gilsey. Protessor M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand. Colonel William S. King, United States Army, is at the St. Aicholas. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Me., is at the Union Square. Ex-Senator Wells S. Dickin son, of Bangor, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan. Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westminster. Sur-geons R. H. Alexander and J. F. Rammond, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant. General Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Hoffman,

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